

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1876.

CONFIDENTIAL.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, 10 RUPEES.
TO SUBSCRIBERS IN ENGLAND, 10 RUPEES.
TO SUBSCRIBERS IN INDIA, 10 RUPEES.

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN THE U.S.A., 10 RUPEES.
TO SUBSCRIBERS IN CANADA, 10 RUPEES.

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN AUSTRALIA, 10 RUPEES.
TO SUBSCRIBERS IN NEW ZEALAND, 10 RUPEES.

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN SOUTH AFRICA, 10 RUPEES.
TO SUBSCRIBERS IN MEXICO, 10 RUPEES.

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN CHINA, 10 RUPEES.
TO SUBSCRIBERS IN JAPAN, 10 RUPEES.

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN INDIA, 10 RUPEES.
TO SUBSCRIBERS IN INDIA, 10 RUPEES.

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN INDIA, 10 RUPEES.
TO SUBSCRIBERS IN INDIA, 10 RUPEES.

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN INDIA, 10 RUPEES.
TO SUBSCRIBERS IN INDIA, 10 RUPEES.

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN INDIA, 10 RUPEES.
TO SUBSCRIBERS IN INDIA, 10 RUPEES.

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN INDIA, 10 RUPEES.
TO SUBSCRIBERS IN INDIA, 10 RUPEES.

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN INDIA, 10 RUPEES.
TO SUBSCRIBERS IN INDIA, 10 RUPEES.

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN INDIA, 10 RUPEES.
TO SUBSCRIBERS IN INDIA, 10 RUPEES.

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN INDIA, 10 RUPEES.
TO SUBSCRIBERS IN INDIA, 10 RUPEES.

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN INDIA, 10 RUPEES.
TO SUBSCRIBERS IN INDIA, 10 RUPEES.

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN INDIA, 10 RUPEES.
TO SUBSCRIBERS IN INDIA, 10 RUPEES.

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN INDIA, 10 RUPEES.
TO SUBSCRIBERS IN INDIA, 10 RUPEES.

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN INDIA, 10 RUPEES.
TO SUBSCRIBERS IN INDIA, 10 RUPEES.

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN INDIA, 10 RUPEES.
TO SUBSCRIBERS IN INDIA, 10 RUPEES.

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN INDIA, 10 RUPEES.
TO SUBSCRIBERS IN INDIA, 10 RUPEES.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

OUDH, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES,

Received up to 16th September, 1876.

POLITICAL.

GENERAL.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 10th September says that the rebellion of the five subject Christian states against their liege lord the Sultan of Turkey is commonly attributed to the oppression and tyranny of the latter. This may be said to apply with greater or less force to all countries and all times; but in reality it is Russia that has stimulated the revolt. It is beyond the shadow of a doubt that Russia cherishes an implacable enmity towards Turkey and England alike, whether it be from motives of jealousy or covetousness. A Russian general is the commander of the insurgent Christian forces, and Russian volunteers are also lending their aid. This may be owing to national or religious prejudices, but it is quite opposed to the accepted principles of international law. But Russia, under the influence of malicious notions, pays no heed to all this. How fearlessly she broke the Black Sea treaty the other day! Her inward wishes concentrate in this, that England

should abandon her alliance with the Ottoman empire, so that she may be enabled to swallow Turkey as a morsel of bread. The Crimean war having failed to serve her evil purpose, she has resorted to the make-shift of fomenting internal commotions in Turkey ; but on account of the timely interference of England there is again no better success in store for Russia. It is time that England should call upon Russia to render an explanation of its gross violation of international law. No power at present is justified in assisting the rebellious subjects of another power on mere national or religious considerations. Had this been thought a sufficient cause for interference in foreign affairs, China, Nipal, Burma, and Assam would have boldly extended their support to the Hindu section of the mutineers in 1857, and the Muhammadan mutineers would have received aid from Persia, Turkey, Cabul, &c. Now that Russia has openly come forward to the aid of the Christian insurgents, England should also stick to her alliance with Turkey. If England falls off at this critical moment, it will be thought weak and pusillanimous. The time has not yet come that she should actually take up arms on behalf of her ally and enter the field against Russia. It will suffice for the present if she makes known to the Indian Musalmáns that they are at liberty to render pecuniary aid to Turkey if they please, and that by so doing they will not displease their Government. The editor then proceeds to exhort them to assist their co-religionists, with whom they are connected by several ties, in their present distressed circumstances, according to their means.

The *Kuhibar-i-Hind* of the 9th September, alluding to the high hopes entertained by the people of India in reference to the next durbar at Delhi, remarks that these durbars are not an unalloyed good. They have of late become very frequent, and the expenses that they entail upon the native chiefs are enormous. It is no exaggeration to say that even the interest on the debts incurred by some chiefs on the occasion of the Prince of Wales' visit will keep their heads under water.

for a long time to come. Durbars, no doubt, used to be held by the Moghal emperors, but they paid all the expenses of the chiefs invited to attend, and treated them as guests in all respects ; rewards and jágirs were also usually granted on such occasions. This generous practice of the emperors made the chiefs fond of durbars, and they still continue to cherish the same love for them, although the times have now quite changed. If a native chief is called upon to attend a durbar he himself has to bear all the expenses ; and again, on the other hand, if any of the high English officials goes to visit his dominions, he is put to all the expenses of hospitality. The editor also takes the native chiefs to task for their ruinous extravagance. Nothing will keep them from vying with each other in making a show of their grandeur and splendour. The Government would therefore confer no small boon upon the native states if it would lay down strict rules for the observance of economy by them, and the slightest departure from those rules by any chief should be seriously taken notice of.

The *Malwa Akhbár* of the 6th September, referring to the above subject, observes that the immediate effects of the imperial assemblage at Delhi, so far as feudatory India is concerned, will be these, *viz.*, the native chiefs will run into debt ; those to whom due honour is not shown according to their rank will go home dissatisfied, and heartburnings will arise ; and if any of them happen to be unable to attend the durbar, the Government will entertain suspicions of their loyalty, which will in the end be very injurious to them. Thus this durbar is nothing short of a calamity brought about by the evil destiny of feudatory India. As the Queen has followed an oriental custom in assuming the title of Empress, she should also act with the generosity of Indian emperors on such occasions. The native states that have from time been absorbed in British dominions should be restored. Able men, such as Sir T. Madho Rao and Bhuskutay Sahib of Barhanpur, should have suitable estates bestowed upon them. The

produce of opium of one year should be given to the people gratis. There is another evil apprehended from the assumption of the new title by Her Majesty: it will lower the native chiefs in rank. Hitherto they could meet the Queen and the Prince of Wales on a footing of equality, but henceforth they will have to pay respects as to a liege lord.

The *Kavi Vachan Sudha* of the 11th September in a long article in English, after dwelling on the unrivalled grandeur and magnificence of the approaching imperial assemblage at Delhi, regrets to mention that the native chiefs were put to great expense on the Indian visit of the Prince of Wales, and will again have to incur a large expenditure; some of them will need years to discharge their former debts. The editor then goes on to observe—"We do not really see any wisdom in the policy of the India Government to hold a durbar for the purpose of proclaiming to the Indian public the assumption of the new title by Her Majesty. What did Lord Canning do in 1858 when the Queen assumed the direct government of the country from the hands of the East Indian Company? A proclamation, notifying to the public that the Government of India has been transferred from the hands of the old John Company to the British Crown, was published throughout the country. Illuminations and fireworks were also displayed in all the presidency towns with due *dechat*. Would not that course have been equal to the present occasion? Let the chiefs and the princes signalise the occasion in the best manner possible in their respective states. Lord Lytton is perfectly aware that the fall in the value of silver has seriously affected the revenues of the Government of India. Would it then be wise to hold a durbar at a time when the finances of the State are in disorder? To collect 15,000 troops from the different presidencies on one spot would involve no small expenditure. The want of a uniform currency in all the different native states in India has seriously told on their material prosperity. Let the present occasion be utilised for the purpose of enforcing the use of

a coin stamped with the bust of Her Imperial Majesty throughout the length and breadth of the vast continent." It is further remarked in the end that, unless something substantial is conferred upon the people, the occasion will by no means be a happy one.

NATIVE STATES.

The *Rahbár-i-Hind* of the 12th September, in its correspondence columns, draws the attention of the Government to the tyranny and oppression of native chiefs in certain hill states. Bilaspur and Ilaka Basána Bachhautu, conterminous with the Kangra zila, deserve special mention. This ilaka was once under British administration, and, to the misfortune of its inhabitants, it was ceded to Rája Hira Chand of Khalwar. He exacts everything he requires from the people at a much lower rate than the market rate. A widow is considered public property, and the proceeds of her sale are credited to the treasury of the state. Even women whose husbands are alive are dealt with in the same way on various pretexts. A woman who was sentenced to life imprisonment by the Commissioner of Ambala about eight years ago has been got rid of by sale. A man living outside the limits of the state is not allowed to take home his wife, a resident in the state, without paying a tax to the Rája. A heavy tax is levied from all traders indiscriminately, varying from Rs. 3 to 25. A litigant who wins a case has to pay *shukrana*, and the one who loses the case has to pay *nazarana*. If a merchant unfortunately happens to enter the territory he is at once arrested and placed in custody. These examples will suffice to give a fair idea of the oppressions and extortions practised by the chief.

The *Vakil-i-Hindustán* of the 9th September is of opinion that the administration recently established by Government at Patiála will not work harmoniously, and that ere long its evil consequences will begin to appear. But inasmuch as it is only of a tentative nature, there will be ample time to remodel it.

produce of opium of one year should be given to the people gratis. There is another evil apprehended from the assumption of the new title by Her Majesty: it will lower the native chiefs in rank. Hitherto they could meet the Queen and the Prince of Wales on a footing of equality, but henceforth they will have to pay respects as to a liege lord.

The *Kavi Vachan Sudha* of the 11th September in a long article in English, after dwelling on the unrivalled grandeur and magnificence of the approaching imperial assemblage at Delhi, regrets to mention that the native chiefs were put to great expense on the Indian visit of the Prince of Wales, and will again have to incur a large expenditure; some of them will need years to discharge their former debts. The editor then goes on to observe—"We do not really see any wisdom in the policy of the India Government to hold a durbar for the purpose of proclaiming to the Indian public the assumption of the new title by Her Majesty. What did Lord Canning do in 1858 when the Queen assumed the direct government of the country from the hands of the East Indian Company? A proclamation, notifying to the public that the Government of India has been transferred from the hands of the old John Company to the British Crown, was published throughout the country. Illuminations and fireworks were also displayed in all the presidency towns with due *éclat*. Would not that course have been equal to the present occasion? Let the chiefs and the princes signalise the occasion in the best manner possible in their respective states. Lord Lytton is perfectly aware that the fall in the value of silver has seriously affected the revenues of the Government of India. Would it then be wise to hold a durbar at a time when the finances of the State are in disorder? To collect 15,000 troops from the different presidencies on one spot would involve no small expenditure. The want of a uniform currency in all the different native states in India has seriously told on their material prosperity. Let the present occasion be utilised for the purpose of enforcing the use of

a coin stamped with the bust of Her Imperial Majesty throughout the length and breadth of the vast continent." It is further remarked in the end that, unless something substantial is conferred upon the people, the occasion will by no means be a happy one.

NATIVE STATES.

The *Rahbár-i-Hind* of the 12th September, in its correspondence columns, draws the attention of the Government to the tyranny and oppression of native chiefs in certain hill states. Bilaspur and Ilaka Basána Bachhautu, conterminous with the Kangra zila, deserve special mention. This ilaka was once under British administration, and, to the misfortune of its inhabitants, it was ceded to Rája Hira Chand of Khalwar. He exacts everything he requires from the people at a much lower rate than the market rate. A widow is considered public property, and the proceeds of her sale are credited to the treasury of the state. Even women whose husbands are alive are dealt with in the same way on various pretexts. A woman who was sentenced to life imprisonment by the Commissioner of Ambala about eight years ago has been got rid of by sale. A man living outside the limits of the state is not allowed to take home his wife, a resident in the state, without paying a tax to the Rája. A heavy tax is levied from all traders indiscriminately, varying from Rs. 3 to 25. A litigant who wins a case has to pay *shukrana*, and the one who loses the case has to pay *nazarana*. If a merchant unfortunately happens to enter the territory he is at once arrested and placed in custody. These examples will suffice to give a fair idea of the oppressions and extortions practised by the chief.

The *Vokil-i-Hindustán* of the 9th September is of opinion that the administration recently established by Government at Patiála will not work harmoniously, and that ere long its evil consequences will begin to appear. But inasmuch as it is only of a tentative nature, there will be ample time to remodel it.

One Muzher Ali, who was lately in the service of Diwan Lachman Sahai (the son of Diwan Jwala Sahai, the grand vizir of the Jammu and Kashmír State) as a coachman, publishes a letter in the *Rahbar-i-Hind*, dated 9th September, in which he complains of the injustice and oppression of his late master towards his servants. Diwan Lachman Sahai does not pay his servants, and when they ask for their pay, they are thrown into prison, and no more is heard of them. The writer himself has been subjected to this treatment, and therefore publishes this letter for the information of the Máharája of Kashmír, and prays for redress. The editor imputes the prevalence of oppression in this state to the absolute independence of the officers, who can act as they please, and who do not allow any reports unfavourable to themselves to reach the ears of the Máharája. The editor hopes the Máharája will soon improve the state of affairs, and in case of default promises to disclose the systematic oppressions carried on in that state by the officials.

The *Akmal-ul-Akhbár* of the 10th September says that the form of Government started at Patiála by the Government of India, in accordance with the wishes of the Rájas of Nabha and Jhind, to conduct the state affairs during the minority of the heir to the *gaddi* has been justly approved by the people of the state. The persons who have been entrusted with the administration enjoy the public confidence, and are believed to be in every way equal to the task. But the editor takes exception to two expressions which Mr. Lepel Griffin used in his speech in open durbar at Patiála at the time of announcing the determination of the Government with reference to the administration of Patiála, and which appear to be incompatible with each other. The British Government always acts upon existing treaties, says Mr. Griffin, and the Patiála council has been selected, in concurrence with the opinion of the Máharájas of Nabha and Jhind, according to the treaty of 1860, and the Government of India is very unwilling to interfere in the internal affairs of

a native state. He then adds that if the members of the council will not discharge their duties satisfactorily they will be deprived of their places, and the Lieutenant-Governor will be obliged to request the Government of India to appoint a European officer for the management of affairs. The editor affirms that it has been expressly provided in the treaty that if a council fails to work satisfactorily, another should be nominated with the consent of the kindred states ; hence it is not easy to understand why Mr. Griffin spoke about the appointment of a European officer at Patiála. His expressions are further calculated to be injurious in another way : they throw a strong temptation in the way of those persons who failed in their efforts to secure the administration to themselves, to gratify their jealousy by sowing the seeds of mutual dissension in the council, thus bringing its career to a disreputable termination.

The *Ashraf-ul-Akhbár* of the 11th September, on the authority of its correspondent, reports that Nawáb Muhammad Ali Khán, the brother of the Nawáb of Rámpur, cruelly flogged the wife of Nawáb Najaf Ali Khán for no good reason, and had Nawáb Najaf Ali Khán himself beaten by his servants. The Nawáb of Rámpur, instead of rebuking his brother for his misbehaviour, took Nawáb Najaf Ali Khán to task.

The *Nayer-Azam* of the 13th September protests against the reports promulgated by the *Ashraf-ul-Akhbár* unfavourable to the state of Rámpur, and imputes them to the personal jealousy and interested motives of its contemporary.

The *Lauh-i-Mahfuz* of the 8th September in its correspondence column writes that Seva Singh, the vazir of the Máharája of Nabha, has been thrown into prison by the Máharája. Besides being guilty of corruption, he has been accused of plotting against the life of his master.

ADMINISTRATIVE.

(GENERAL.)

The *Panjábi Akhbár* of the 9th September, adverting to the degradation of Sirdar Lachmi Sahai, Extra Assistant

Commissioner, to the post of *tahsildár* by the order of the Chief Court, owing to his failure to fill up the column for remarks in the register of cases decided, for which mistake his *Mulkhodá* and *Muharrir* were also equally responsible, regrets to mention that no consideration was paid to his long and good services, extending over a period of 17 years. This slight neglect did not deserve to be so severely dealt with. European officers fresh from England also depend, as a rule, on their *amla*, and are pretty frequently found to commit mistakes, but their mistakes are always passed over and no notice is ever taken. But as regards the natives, matters assume quite a different aspect. In the first place it is very difficult for any of them to get a high post; and in the second, his least fault is most severely punished. The Sirdar did not intentionally commit the mistake, which was mainly due to the negligence of his office clerks, and therefore a reconsideration of the orders is necessary at the hands of the Chief Court.

A correspondent of the *Vakil-i-Hindustán*, dated 9th September, refers to the resolution of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, dated 21st July, ruling that no man who has not passed one of the examinations prescribed by the Government, or any of the Calcutta University examinations shall be admitted into any branch of the public service on a salary of Rs. 15 or more, and that no man now in service who has not passed any of the examinations abovementioned shall be promoted to a post worth Rs. 25 or more, without the special sanction of the Chief Commissioner;—and extols the justice and wisdom on which this order is based. It has naturally been viewed as an act of injustice by the corrupt *amla*, who know nothing except the routine of office work, who boast of their ill-gotten money, ingratiate themselves with their European masters by low and mean cringing, and assert their domineering authority over their own countrymen. This worthy resolution will be attended by several beneficial results. It will give a great stimulus to the cause of learning;

in the province. Hitherto men have been able to get public employment by working for a short time in a Government office as apprentices with a relative or friend, after acquiring a smattering of English or Urdu. But this will of course no longer serve their turn, and they will now be compelled to prosecute their studies as long as they can. The progress of education has begun to be seriously endangered. Men who actually knew nothing could easily obtain employment under the former *régime*, while men who held university diplomas were practically shut out. Moreover the admission of educated men in the service would raise the tone of the *amla*, whose corruption is notorious.

The editor, concurring in the views expressed by his correspondent, dwells upon the importance to natives of learning the English language. A subject nation cannot do without learning the language of the ruling nation. The Chief Commissioner has rightly laid great stress in his resolution on the study of English. But at the same time it must be always borne in mind that mere linguistic attainments will not improve the material condition of the province. It is therefore incumbent on Sir John Inglis, who is a real friend of the natives, to organise a department for teaching the industrial arts on the same footing and scale as the existing Educational Department. The rich nobility of Oudh should also join in accomplishing this laudable object, which will not be long in bearing fruit, and will serve as an admirable example for other Governments to follow.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 9th September, in reference to the orders given by the Government to the agents of Messrs. Brak and Co. for the preparation of fireworks for the approaching imperial assemblage at Delhi, insinuates that a much larger amount of money will be spent this time than on any former occasion of a similar nature. The editor looks upon this way of squandering the Indian taxpayer's money as very objectionable. Still more objectionable is the fact that Europeans have been commissioned to supply

the required fireworks, and not natives, who through long practice are particularly expert in this art. If India has not been sold into the hands of England once for all like a beast, such measures of the Government as are injurious to its interests deserve to be censured.

The *Naz-ul-Asr* of the 15th September writes that there are only two possible ways for the Government to meet the present financial difficulty—by augmentation of income or retrenchment of expenditure. Under the existing circumstances the first proposal is impracticable. The land revenue has already risen to the highest possible rate, and instead of an increase, decrease will have to be carried out here and there. Looking from the vantage ground of experience, the imposition of an income tax is also out of the question. The Government has thus been naturally obliged to turn its attention to the second alternative. Accordingly strict orders have been issued by the Government of the North-Western Provinces to heads of departments to enforce retrenchment, and in the event of their failure to give thorough effect to those orders, it has threatened to take the matter into its own hands. The editor is of opinion that the head offices, viz., the Secretariat, the Accountant-General's Office, and the Board of Revenue, may be considered as secure from diminution of office establishment. If anything of the kind is attempted in these offices, their check upon the subordinate offices will be greatly slackened. As regards the offices of Commissioners, Collectors, and Magistrates, diminution in the amount of salary, as well as reduction in the number of hands, is objectionable in the highest degree. In the first place, the duties of these unfortunate clerks are so onerous that they have to labour both night and day to keep pace with their work. Secondly, they have, in truth, to do all the work of their officers. What the latter have to do is to prepare the annual reports. Therefore, looking at the amount and nature of their work, to say nothing of the great disparity between their pay and that of the officers (Commissioners and

Collectors) whose duties they have practically to perform, no reduction can be ventured upon in this quarter. Another evil in connection with these offices, especially those of Collectors and Magistrates, which is sure to follow the least retrenchment, will be the increase of bribery and corruption. The amla, in order to make up the deficiency of their salaries, will be strongly tempted to resort to irregular practices, and thus the people would be ruined. To turn to the Police Department, since Sir John Strachey's new arrangements, bringing the district police under the mere direct control of the Magistrate, European police officers above the rank of inspectors have had little or nothing to do ; and surely the department, as far as its relation with the people is concerned, was as well managed before the accession of these officers to it as it is now. The usual rates of pay of these officers and of the inspectors also widely differ. If the pay of the lowest officers, constables, and conservancy peons be curtailed, these men, whose authority upon the people is direct and great, will seek to reimburse themselves by extortion. If the number of the constabulary force be reduced, those men who will be thrown out of employ, having no honest means of gaining livelihood, will take to theft. It will thus be seen that retrenchment, so far as native public servants are concerned, is unreasonable and impracticable. There is room for reduction both in the number and pay of the high offices. At the same time it should be considered that if the High Court be deprived of one of its Judges, the services of hundreds of natives might be retained. The pay of the District Judges might also be diminished, and the whole judicial department may be rightly said to be in need of a thorough re-organization. There is also ample room for retrenchment in the Public Works Department. No reduction in native establishments will suffice to cover the loss which the depreciation of silver has occasioned to the State. Moreover no time could be more inopportune than the present to carry out such unwelcome measures. Zealous efforts are being made in England on behalf of the natives to give them

a greater share in the administration of the country. The affection resulting from the admission of a score of natives into the civil service will be more than counterbalanced by the disaffection arising from the wholesale dismissal of hundreds. The public feeling of pleasure provoked by the assumption of the title of Empress by Her Majesty will also be embittered.

The *Oudh Akbar* of the 15th September complains that the Extra Assistant Commissioners of Oudh have very laborious and responsible duties to perform, and that although they have usually to do the work of the Assistant Commissioners also in addition to their own, they never get any acting allowances.

EDUCATIONAL.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 9th September regrets to see that the education of the country is passing into the hands of the missionaries. The editor, speaking with particular reference to the Panjab, remarks that in several places Government schools have unwisely been closed at their instance. The inhabitants of Jullundur raised a sufficient sum of money to start a school for the education of their children, but, because of the unjust partiality of the Director of Public Instruction towards the missionaries, they were unable to carry out their project. The natives, especially the ignorant portion who view with suspicion even the Government literary institutions, cannot freely resort to seminaries of learning under the control of missionaries, since, as the people pay for their own education, the Government is bound to provide it in accordance with their views and prejudices.

PRESS.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 8th September says that prejudice blinds one's eyes and takes away from him all power of distinguishing between right and wrong. The *Blower*, with its usual rancorous enmity towards the natives, which leads it to kill them with a blunt knife, is ignominiously

trying its best to deprive Sir Salar Jang of the honours justly heaped upon him in London by picking holes in his coat. Among other unworthy things, it says that Sir Salar Jang is gloriously distributing bribes in London, and is thus trying to win over to his side men who have the least voice in the disposal of the Berar question, though his claim to the restitution of the Berars will not bear examination. In the excess of its self-conceit and enmity, the *Pioneer* appears to have forgotten that in casting a slur on Sir Salar in this way, it was also charging its own countrymen who took the bribes with a very gross crime. The *Pioneer* should surely be ashamed that, in its desire to denounce Sir Salar, it would not spare its own countrymen and infamously seek to blacken their clean faces. The editor goes on to indulge in remarks in the same strain at great length.

R A I L W A Y .

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Núr* of the 9th September complains from personal experience that railway carriages of the Sindh and Panjáh line leak terribly in the rainy season, and consequently the passengers are put to considerable inconvenience. But it is strange that an invidious distinction is made even in railway travelling between the European and the native, although one pays the fare as well as the other, and therefore the wants and comforts of both should be equally attended to by the railway servants. The order to light the carriages during the night is not always strictly carried out. Overcrowding is another source of great inconvenience to the passengers ; not less objectionable is the strange practice of locking up the carriages, which prevents passengers from satisfying the necessities of nature. As a check upon these evils, the Government should exercise a constant watch over railway management. The *Urdú Akhbár* of the 9th September says that the clerks of the booking offices sometimes take from passengers more than the actual value of the tickets, and suggests that each ticket should have its value inscribed upon it, so as to be recognisable at once.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A correspondent of the *Vakil-i-Hindustán*, dated 9th September, deplores the miserable condition in which India is at present plunged. India was once remarkable for progress in the arts and sciences and possessed fabulous riches, and every foreign power panted to conquer such a country. It is this country for which the Portuguese passed the Cape of Good Hope, and the Spaniards entrusted the discovery of a western route to it to Columbus. The people of this very India are now looked upon as a semi-barbarous nation, and their lives are held of no more account than those of wild beasts. Had the Brahmins and those who were the leaders of society turned their attention towards political and social reforms, India would never have been reduced to its present straits. No better results could be expected from such degenerate principles as inspired them of old. If a man made any discovery, he would not tell it even to his own sons, and thus all his discoveries died with him. To set foot on board a ship was attended by certain loss of caste, and all the consequent evils. But such ideas are not even now things of the past. It is not yet too late for the natives to awake from their lethargy and take to commerce, which is the only means of the material, mental, and social progress of a country. How lamentable is the fact that the Indian cultivator undergoes all the labour in growing cotton, and the Manchester weaver reaps all the benefit from it! If Manchester ceased to manufacture cloth for the natives they would have to remain naked. If England ceased to supply needles they would have to paste their clothes together instead of stitching them. Nothing could be more deplorable than the present dependence of India on foreign countries for the most trifling articles of daily use and comfort. The native *râisâs* should set up manufactories, and send men to England to learn the art of constructing all sorts of machines. A nation should not look forward to liberty until it is able to provide for all its wants without the aid of a foreign nation,

because till then there can be no guarantee that it will be able rightly to use and maintain its liberty.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, dated 8th September, publishes a letter in English, received from one Rais Uddin Ahmed at London, in which the writer urges upon the Musalmáns of India the imperative necessity of rendering pecuniary aid to Turkey. He says—"The present embarrassed circumstances of Turkey cannot but create a deep sympathy throughout the Moslem world. The Sultan is not only a temporal sovereign but also a spiritual ruler. He is the *Amir-ul-momenin*, or the commander of the faithful." The writer then refers to the fact that the three great Musalmán sanctuaries of Mecca, Medina, and Kerbala lie in the dominions of the Sultan of Turkey. Russia, the arch-enemy of Islam, has long been cherishing the desire of exterminating that faith, which it is impossible for her to do so long as the Ottoman empire—the cradle and fortress of the Moslem faith—is not overthrown. "It is for the accomplishment of this object that Russia, in concert with Austria, has created a rebellion in the northern provinces of European Turkey, and is now supporting it with men and money. Russian generals are commanding the rebel forces, who have perpetrated the most abominable of atrocities, butchering men, women, and children professing the Musalmán faith. Had it not been for the noble moral support which the English Government has given to the Turks, and the masterly way in which Lord Derby has checked and exposed Russian intrigues, the Musalmáns of Turkey, like those of Central Asia, would have been by this time mercilessly massacred by the Russians and their tools. It is therefore high time that the Musalmáns of India should take a unanimous step to show that they sincerely sympathize with their brethren in Turkey in their noble attempt to uphold the Musalmán religion and defend its sanctuaries. The Russian pulpit has preached against the Musalmáns and a society has been formed in Russia called "Red-Cross Society," through which the Russians are forwarding soldiers, arms, provisions, and money

in aid of the rebels for overthrowing the Musalmán government. Now, as there are upwards of forty millions of Musalmáns in India, a general subscription, however moderate, say on an average of a shilling a head, will go a great length in relieving the distress of our co-religionists." The writer tries in the end to work up the religious feelings of his co-religionists to the highest pitch with the emphatic remarks :— "The Turkish empire is the fortress of Islam, which guards within its compass the Musalmán sanctuaries of Mecca, Medina, and Karbala. If this fortress is overthrown, will not the Russians desecrate the Kaba, trample upon the tomb of our holy prophet, and insult the remains of our martyr hero? Where will then be our *hajj*, and what shall we say regarding our *tmádn* before the tribunal of the Almighty in the dreaded day of judgment? Let every Musalmán of India answer all this to himself."

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

NAME.				DATE.
<i>Khair Khwâh-i-Oudh,</i>	...	...	...	1876.
<i>Anwar-ul-Akkâr,</i>	...	...	...	March 25th
<i>Nyer-i-Akbar,</i>	...	...	...	June 1st
<i>Risâlah Anjuman Rafah,</i>	...	...	...	8th
<i>Nafa-ul-Azîm,</i>	...	...	...	8th
<i>Ditto,</i>	...	...	...	27th
<i>Shola-i-Tûr,</i>	...	...	...	4th
<i>Akhbâr-i-Nasim,</i>	...	...	...	26th
<i>Mukhzan-ul-Ulum,</i>	...	...	...	22nd
<i>Nyer-i-Akkâr,</i>	...	...	...	22nd
<i>Muhib-i-Hind,</i>	...	...	...	31st
<i>Benares Akhbâr,</i>	...	...	...	31st
<i>Gulダastah-i-Shora,</i>	...	...	...	31st
<i>Urdû Akhbâr,</i>	...	...	...	1st
<i>Khair Khwâh-i-Hindustân,</i>	...	...	...	1st
<i>Sadiq-ul-Akhbâr,</i>	...	...	...	2nd
<i>Mârwâr Gazette,</i>	...	...	...	4th
<i>Nizam-ul-Akhbâr,</i>	...	...	...	4th
<i>Nafa-ul-Azîm,</i>	...	...	...	4th
<i>Kayasth Samachâr,</i>	...	...	...	5th
<i>Rohilkhand Akhbâr,</i>	...	...	...	5th
<i>Mâlwâr Akhbâr,</i>	...	...	...	6th
<i>Lytton Gazette,</i>	...	...	...	6th
<i>Nyer-i-Akkâr,</i>	...	...	...	7th
<i>Najam-ul-Akhbâr,</i>	...	...	...	7th
<i>Anjuman-i-Panjâb,</i>	...	...	...	8th
<i>Adib-i-'Alam,</i>	...	...	...	8th
<i>Social Science Congress Gazette,</i>	...	...	...	8th
<i>Rafah-i-Am,</i>	...	...	...	8th
<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette,</i>	...	...	...	8th
<i>Khair Khwâh-i-'Alam,</i>	...	...	...	8th
<i>Jalwâ-i-Tûr,</i>	...	...	...	8th
<i>Lauh-i-Mahsûr,</i>	...	...	...	8th
<i>Koh-i-Nûr,</i>	...	...	...	9th
<i>Panjâbi Akhbâr,</i>	...	...	...	9th
<i>Vakil-i-Hindustân,</i>	...	...	...	9th
<i>Nûr-ul-Afsâq,</i>	...	...	...	9th
<i>Nûr-ul-Anwâr,</i>	...	...	...	9th
<i>Rohilkhand Akhbâr,</i>	...	...	...	9th
<i>Urdu Akhbâr (Akola),</i>	...	...	...	9th
<i>Rahbar-i-Hind,</i>	...	...	...	9th
<i>Tohfa-i-Kashmîr,</i>	...	...	...	9th
<i>Khair Khwâh-i-Hindustân,</i>	...	...	...	9th
<i>Atjuman-i-Hind,</i>	...	...	...	9th
<i>Gwalior Gazette,</i>	...	...	...	10th
<i>Agra Akhbâr,</i>	...	...	...	10th
<i>Oudh Akhbâr,</i>	...	...	...	10th
<i>Akmâl-ul-Akhbâr,</i>	...	...	...	10th
<i>Riaz-ul-Akhbâr,</i>	...	...	...	10th
<i>Anwar-ul-Akhbâr,</i>	...	...	...	10th

THE LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

NAME.	NAME	DATE.
Syad-ul-Akhbár,	...	1876, September 10th
Nasir-ul-Akhbár,	...	11th
Mahar-i-Durakhshán,	...	11th
Nasir-ul-Islám,	...	11th
Sadiq-ul-Akhbár,	...	11th
Dabdab-i-Sikandari,	...	11th
Kavi Vachan Sudha,	...	11th
Vriti Dhárá,	...	11th
Akbari-ul-Akhbár,	...	11th
Karamah,	...	11th
Shola-i-Tár,	...	12th
Akhbár-i-Nasim,	...	12th
Khair Khwah-i-Hind,	...	12th
Mujid-i-Hind,	...	12th
Mutla-i-Nár,	...	12th
Nafa-ul-Azim,	...	12th
Lawrence Gazette,	...	12th
Rahbar-i-Hind,	...	12th
Shams-ul-Akhbár,	...	13th
Akhbár-i-Am,	...	13th
Rohilkhand Akhbár,	...	13th
Oudh Akhbár,	...	13th
Nayar-i-Azam,	...	13th
Nár-i-Afshan,	...	14th
Nár-ul-Absar,	...	15th
Oudh Akhbár,	...	15th

PRIYA DAS,

Offg. Govt. Reporter, Vernacular Press, Upper India.